(e) the steps taken by Government in this matter at the International level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) National Green House Gas inventory data for the period 1992—2006 available at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) indicates that Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and USA have increased their emission by more than 10% percent.

(c) As per India's Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), variable impacts of climate change on agriculture have been projected. For instance, increase in green house gases concentration and likely increase in temperature and variable distribution of rainfall show a mixed projection of yields of various crops across regions. No definite trends have yet been established. It is well recognized that the increased intensity of extreme weather events may adversely affect the poor the most as they have the least capacity to bear the same.

(d) Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008. The National Action Plan has outlined eight National Missions in the areas of Solar energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture, and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. These eight national missions form the core of the National Action Plan, representing multi-pronged, long term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change.

The National Mission for Sustainable agriculture will address the issue of adverse impact on agricultural yield due to climate stress. The mission is to be institutionalized by Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(e) Government of India is actively participating in international climate change negotiations including at the United Nations. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). India, along with other developing countries, is pressing for enhanced mitigation commitments by developed countries for the second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol beginning 2013. Besides, India has also been pressing for enhanced contribution to Adaptation Fund by the Developed countries as well transfer of clean technologies to India and other developing countries.

Cleaning projects of river Yamuna

1911. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether river Yamuna in Delhi smell horrible like a stinking drain despite spending Rs. 1400 crore on its cleaning;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the reasons for river Yamuna becoming dirty day-by-day; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to assess the wealth of officers connected with the cleaning projects of river Yamuna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has undertaken Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) in a phased manner for the abatement of pollution of river Yamuna with the assistance from Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Government of Japan. The Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) Phase-I was started in April, 1993 in the three States of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana covering 15 towns. The project was completed in February, 2003 at a total cost of Rs. 682 crore. A total of 269 schemes of pollution abatement were completed with the creation of sewage treatment plants having additional treatment capacity of 753.25 million liters per day (mld). Under the YAP-II, which commenced in December, 2004 at an approved cost of Rs. 624 crore, the major portion of the outlay *i.e.* Rs. 387.17 crore has been allocated to Delhi.

As per the water quality monitoring undertaken through independent intuitions, the water quality in the stretch of the river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the desired limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi and parts of Uttar Pradesh exceed the standards in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) of 3.0 milligram per litre (mg/l) mainly due to large scale of extraction of water for drinking purposes.

A sewage treatment capacity of 135 mld is envisaged to be created under YAP-II in Delhi. In addition, projects for the rehabilitation of 324 mld treatment capacity and rehabilitation/laying of trunk sewers for a length of 30.82 kms are also envisaged under the YAP-II. To tackle the balance pollution load, the Government of NCT of Delhi has taken up large scale sewerage and sewage treatment works out of its own funds. In this regard the Delhi Jal Board has envisaged the laying of interceptor sewers along three major drains namely Najafgarh, Shahdara and Supplementary along with augmentation of sewage treatment plants, interception of small drains, rehabilitation of trunk sewers and construction of additional sewage treatment plants.

(c) No, Sir.

Noise level of crackers

1912. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 90 per cent of crackers and fireworks fail to clear the prescribed noise level norms and if so, the details thereof and action taken to stop sale of such crackers and fireworks in Delhi;

(b) whether crackers prove dangerous to persons suffering from breathing problems; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Delhi Police and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) against the shopkeepers for selling blacklisted crackers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) 'Noise Standards for Fire — Crackers' have been notified under